

WHEN SOLONS MEET

TALK OF HARMONY SESSION HIS AN IDLE DREAM

BLEASE TO START A ROW

The Columbia Correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle thinks a "Harmony Session" is out of the question, as the Governor wants a row and is bound to have one.

The Columbia correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle says some people in this State are talking about the harmony session of the general assembly. This is all idle talk, for the very life of the South Carolina general assembly is the talking which develops into hot factional fights. There never has been a "harmony session" of a South Carolina general assembly and there never will be, until all of the loud talking politicians have passed from the arena. The chances are they never will—so there you are.

There are plenty of bray men in the body, but they are literally smothered when the ranting time comes along. The one definite subject for talk has not been divided upon so far, but some one will find it. That subject is going to bob up, and the mass of legislators will follow it blindly. Whiskey has been the talking subject for many years, and now it is something else. The people in this State just love politics they must have.

The present governor of South Carolina is absolutely dependable in one particular—that is to start something. He would never consent to a "harmony session". Just as sure as twice two is four he will start something and the wise ones here are of the opinion that it will be started with his annual message.

Some said the other day that this was going to be a quiet session, and that a progressive program of legislation would be carried out. Every South Carolinian, down in his heart, if he has the interest of the State at heart, hopes that the prediction will come true. But if it should come true, then there would be a new day in this State.

The blatant ones will blaze forth with all of their glory, insofar as loud talking goes, when the compulsory education measure is proposed. "Free nigger" will be shouted loud and strong, and alleged arguments against the measure put forward. The thinking people of South Carolina realize that the hope of the future of the State lies in the education of the children. They also realize that the education of all children depends on the right kind of compulsory education measure. However, just as in the past, this measure is going to meet defeat.

Taxation is a question that reaches practically every man one way or the other. This question will be one of the most important to be faced by the next legislature. About \$2,000,000 will be necessary for the State government this year. It is estimated that about five and three-fourths mills will be sufficient for the ordinary purposes. Yet the assessor bond issue was defeated, and the funds borrowed must be returned to the sinking fund commission. This will necessarily raise the tax levy, for all realize that the work of relieving the congested condition at the State Hospital for the insane must go on.

The supporters of the governor, who were elected to his general assembly, are marshaling their forces, and will put up a determined fight to gain every possible inch of ground. They want important committee assignments, which they will not get unless Mendel L. Smith loses his nerve. He is assured of election as speaker, and the Blease people want George Rembert for chairman of the ways and means committee chairmanship.

There is little interest in the report to be filed by the legislative committee that was appointed to investigate the charge of the governor against Attorney General Lyon, and the members of the Ansel winding-up commission. The commission will very probably exonerate all charged by the governor and let the matter drop at that. There was nothing of an incriminating nature proved against the governor at the Augusta hearing—however the suspicions may have been aroused—so it is supposed that the committee will merely submit the verbatim testimony of the hearing. The committee will very probably touch on the Charleston graft situation.

The Charleston racing situation is causing considerable comment just now, and the general opinion is that nothing will develop to prevent the alleged sport. No one knows just what action Thomas H. Peoples, the next attorney general, will take. A member of the Charleston County delegation will introduce a measure for a high license liquor law in South Carolina. Under present conditions it does not seem necessary to enact any kind of whiskey legislation for the laws that are on the books are being flagrantly violated from one end of the State to another. It is estimated that there are fully 5,000 places in South Carolina where whiskey may be purchased. Right here in Columbia there are many wide-open saloons which are seldom if ever molested. Every one knows the situation in Charleston.

The general assembly would not waste any time if it gave serious consideration to the progressive measure for the betterment of labor conditions in South Carolina that have been proposed by Commissioner Watson. Some of the laws may be a little too far advanced for this time but the majority of them will not work a hardship on any one.

The general assembly is due to start moving Tuesday, and the set time is forty days, although it may go longer. The first few days will see a flood of measures introduced. This is a new legislature and there will be many new faces.

Killed in a Runaway. Miss Amelia Dole of Chicago died this morning at Manatee, from injuries received in a runaway accident when a horse she was driving ran away. The remains were shipped to Chicago for interment.

NEGRO MURDERER SLAIN

BELIEVED TO BE MURDERER OF E. N. HANKINSON.

Another Negro Who Was With the One That Was Killed Makes His Escape But Is Being Hunted.

Two negroes believed to be the murderers of E. N. Hankinson, the Barnwell county merchant who was beaten to death Saturday night at his store near Blackville, were apprehended Monday at Hardeeville. One was killed in resisting arrest. The other was captured, but later escaped.

Willie Hubbard, marshal of Hardeeville, saw the negroes beating a ride on a freight train. He mounted the car on which they were riding and was about to make the arrest when the two negroes jumped from the car and ran.

Hubbard commanded a halt, and shot to frighten them and when no halt was made he shot above their head. One of them announced that it would be necessary to kill him in order to get him, whereupon Hubbard shot again and killed one.

The other escaped, but was later captured, after a long chase. The two authorities of Hardeeville shackled the prisoner securely, placed a heavy guard around the jail. The prisoner was Tuesday morning turned over to the sheriff of Barnwell, who securely manacled him hand and foot and fastened him to the floor. Upon going back about 30 minutes later the sheriff found that the prisoner had escaped.

It is evident that the negro had outside help from others of his color. Bloodhounds on the scene failed to take the trail, and it is thought that the prisoner was taken off in a bag. The negroes at Hardeeville have been much excited since the arrests, but the town is now quiet.

The following is a description of the negro who escaped: About 20 years old, height 5 feet 9 inches, coal black, with bumps on face, a scar across forehead and a fresh wound on wrist, wearing a dark brown suit with initials on inside coat pocket and tan shoes.

Possibly thinking for him all over that section and with all roads well guarded it is hoped that he will soon be apprehended. The sheriff of Barnwell is still on the job with several deputies.

BEATS FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE.

Cotton Production Per Acre During the Past Year.

The production of cotton per acre during 1912, while lower than in 1911, was more than 13 pounds greater than the average for the previous five years, the department of agriculture's preliminary estimate announces.

The acreage production in 1912 was 193.2 pounds, against 207.7 pounds in 1911, and 180.1 pounds, the five year average.

The highest average production was in California, with 430 pounds. North Carolina produced 271 pounds; Missouri, 247; Virginia, 268; South Carolina, 216; Texas, 206; Louisiana, 197; Arkansas, 190; Oklahoma, 184; Mississippi, 177; Alabama, 173; Tennessee, 171; Georgia, 163; and Florida, 119.

All States except Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri exceeded the five-year average acreage production.

WHISKEY BY PARCELS POST.

Sut Smashed Bottle in Post Office Exposes Scheme.

The accidental dropping of a parcels post package in the Savannah post office Sunday disclosed the fact that liquor dealers are trying to use the system. About 25 packages of the same address are now being held at the post office.

One and two quarts of whiskey appear to be in each package. They are fixed up like jewelry packages and only the accident disclosed the nature of the contents. The packages started in steadily Saturday afternoon and the clerks noticed the large number of packages of a similar size.

One was dropped and immediately the odor of liquor permeated the entire office. Postmaster Baker is holding them for the order of the address, who loses the amount put on them in parcels post stamps.

Detectives Report on Lynching.

The Columbia correspondent of The News and Courier says the Governor stated Tuesday morning that he had received the reports of two detectives, together with certain affidavits they had gathered on the lynching of the negro at Norway, and has submitted all the reports and affidavits to Solicitor Hildebrand of Orangeburg, with the request that he take such action as his duty calls for in the matter. The nature of the reports and findings of the detectives were not divulged and it is presumed that Solicitor Hildebrand will lay them before the grand jury of Orangeburg County for investigation when that body meets at the next term of the criminal court for this county.

Young Boy Accidentally Shot.

Charles Miller, aged 15, was shot and fatally wounded Wednesday by his cousin, Ralph Johnson, aged 15, when the latter's shotgun was accidentally discharged. The boys were returning from a hunting trip near Mount Airy. C. Miller was only a few feet away from Johnson, the entire charge from the shotgun entering the abdomen. He lived a few hours.

Eight People Rescued.

After being imprisoned behind a fall of coal, rock and other mine refuse, eight of the nine men entombed Wednesday in the colliery of the East Lehigh Coal company near Tamaqua, Pa., were rescued alive Thursday night. The other man, Joseph Walter, is missing and is believed to have been killed. The men were imprisoned nearly 40 hours.

The Washington Post puts it this way: "Governor William Mitchell, after sectional lines, he will never be able to prevent the Yankee from applauding every time the band plays 'Dixie'."

PROTECT PRIMARY

SENATOR TILLMAN URGES SOME REFORM BY LAW

STATE IS IN JEOPARDY

The Senator Fears That Good Government is Doomed Unless Legislation is Enacted to Put the Primary Substantially Under the Same Regulations as the General Election.

"We must either reform the primary system by law or see it die," warns Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman, in an open letter to the South Carolina General Assembly, soon to meet, in which it is urged that legislation be enacted to safeguard the primary system of election in this State. "If we do not safeguard the primary system," writes Senator Tillman, "and make it above suspicion, good government in the State is doomed." The senator says that the people against the negro being used in politics under white leadership; if the black population be thus mobilized, he thinks, offices of trust and power will become mere "pawns in the game of politics, to be bought by the highest bidder." Following is the statement:

"I dislike to have the appearance even of assuming the right to dictate to the General Assembly, and such is not my purpose now. But for reasons unnecessary to enumerate I feel that I have a duty to perform in the present instance.

"The angry passions aroused last summer in the State campaign for Governor have in a measure subsided, and the people have cooled off. To my mind there was great danger to white supremacy and Democratic unity which is now happily passed. But unless every possible safeguard is thrown around the primary system, by law, rules and regulations made so plain and of such a just and reasonable nature as to compel honesty and fair play in the primary—the system is doomed, and the people of the State will settle their political differences at the polls in November just as they do now in all border and Northern States.

"There are many people in South Carolina who would be glad to see two white parties in the State. Were conditions different I myself would like to have two white parties, but as things are now it would mean the mobilization of the negro and his active and aggressive return to State politics under white leadership.

"I know of no calamity greater than this that could overtake our people. I speak advisedly, for I went through the reconstruction period and know the degradation to which our people sank, the rottenness and corruption that were in our politics, and made our Government a by-word and a hissing, and I know how hard it was to get the white man to shoulder the yoke. From 1868 to 1876 we had the vilest and most corrupt Government in South Carolina that has ever existed in any State of the Union, except Louisiana.

"The negro outnumber us in South Carolina by more than one hundred and fifty thousand, and a large number of them are either registered or eligible for registration. If they should ever be mobilized and led to the polls by white men, in the struggle for mastery and control, then we can never save the State from a repetition of even greater corruption than we have already endured. The State corporations and Standard Oil, to say nothing of the railroads, would use money lavishly, and the Governorship and the United States Senatorship, to say nothing of the Congressional delegation, would become pawns in the game of politics to be bought by the highest bidder.

"The Democratic party of South Carolina, when it meets again in Convention, will no doubt deal with this question, but the Legislature ought to deal with it now, at this coming session, while the memory is fresh and knowledge of intensity of feeling has not faded away.

"I cannot and will not indicate just what sort of a law the Legislature ought to pass. The details must be worked out in committee, but I can and will outline the general policy which should govern us in this crisis:

"First: The primary ought to be honest and fair and above all suspicion.

"Second: No man ought to object to whatever expense and trouble are necessary to secure such registration and preparation of the Democratic club rolls as will insure honesty and fair play. It must not be left to hazard and guesswork.

"Third: Stringent rules and regulations are required. No man should participate in the primary to nominate who is not willing and able to stand the test of registration to participate in the general election.

"The rules should be few, plain and simple, but they must be enacted into law in order to compel compliance with them. If punishment ought to be provided for any man who neglects to comply with all conditions and rules or he ought to lose his vote. An honest and fairly conducted primary can and will command the endorsement and support of all right-thinking white people; a dishonest one will command the support of nobody.

"We must either reform the primary system by law or see it die. No decent man will object or resist the rule of the majority fairly expressed. Let us see to it that none but duly qualified citizens vote at the Democratic primary, and danger of trouble will disappear. If we do not safeguard the primary system and make it above suspicion good government in the State is doomed. We want no man in the Democratic primary who votes the Republican or other national ticket in the general election.

BOTH WILL HAVE THEM

SUPREME COURT RENDERS A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.

Mr. B. R. Tillman Jr., Given the Custody of His Little Girls Part of Each Month.

The Supreme Court Monday afternoon filed an order in the Tillman children case designating what times of the year the mother is to have the custody of the children and what time the father is to have them. The children are to be with their father in the months of July and August, from December 26 to January 2, and one week in April. During the time they are with their mother they are to be permitted to see their father every other Saturday, and during the time they are with the father they are to be permitted to see their mother every other Saturday. The question of support is to be passed on. The following is the order:

"B. R. Tillman Jr., petitioner, vs. Mrs. Lucy Dugas Tillman, alias Mrs. Lucy Dugas, respondent. Per curiam order: The parties to this controversy being unable to agree as to the details referred to in the order dated December 9, 1912, the Court orders as follows:

"The children, Douschka Pickens Tillman and Sarah Stark Tillman, are to be in the custody of their father, B. R. Tillman Jr., every year during the months of July and August, subject to the right of the mother to have them at all times when ill. They are to go to their father every year on December 26, and remain until January 2, following, and to spend with him any week in April of every year that the mother or may duly indicate to him as most convenient.

"The children are to spend every other Saturday with their father when in their mother's custody and with their mother when in their father's custody in July and August. The duty is imposed on the mother to provide that the father shall have reasonable access to the children in case of serious illness. The children may be taken temporarily out of the State by either parent for their health or pleasure, but the undertaking to the State of South Carolina, mentioned in the former order, shall provide that they shall not be removed permanently from the State, and that they shall at all times be subject to the order of this Court.

"The Court adjudges nothing as to the duty of the father to support the children, because that question is not before it in this proceeding, and because there is no evidence that the father has refused to support them."

HOUSES ARE BLOWN DOWN.

Heavy Wind Does Some Damage in Lancaster County.

One of the worst wind storms that has ever visited in these parts, assuming at times cyclonic proportions, struck Lancaster between 1 and 2 o'clock Thursday night, and continuing with unabated fury throughout the night, caused considerable damage in many sections of the county. Numerous outhouses, small barns and fences were blown down, and in some instances carried several hundred yards away. A number of chimneys and stove pipes have been razed to the ground as if from an earthquake shock. Numbers of billboards, signs and other pieces of lumber were to be seen scattered here and there along Main street, Friday morning. No reports of damages in the rural districts have yet reached here, but it is thought that considerable damage, especially in some sections, was done. The velocity of the wind during the day, though somewhat abated, is still so great as to cause anxiety.

EIGHT KILLED ON WARSHIP.

Victims Scalded to Death by an Explosion of Steam.

At Toulon, France, eight men were killed Monday by an explosion in the stockhold of the French battleship Messena. The Messena, accompanied by two cruisers, was proceeding for Biscaya. She was passing the Hyeres Island when the steam collector pipe of one of the boilers burst. The engine room staff rushed to the stockhold, where they found a petty officer and seven men. The ship landed the bodies at the St. Mandrier Naval Hospital. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained, but it has occasioned great surprise among the naval authorities, as the steam piping on the Messena had been completely renewed two years ago and was thoroughly tested last year.

TWINN BOUND TOGETHER.

Baby Girls Attached at Hips Like the Siamese Pair.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gibbs, of Holyoke, Mass., are the parents of two girls which in many ways are like the famous Siamese twins. They are attached to each other at the hips, but in every other way are perfectly normal. The twins are seven months old and have developed splendidly since their birth. Experts say it will be impossible ever to separate them. The Gibbs twins are different in a great many ways. Often when one desires to sleep the other is wide awake and shows a strong desire to be playful. They never seem to agree on the eating hours, for while one cries for her food the other one pushes the bottle away.

Regular Blind Tiger Mixture.

Earl Dean, 21 years old, of Shefford Del., nearly died from convulsions after drinking a half pint of liquor obtained from a negro. The solution, when analyzed, was found to contain whiskey, concentrated lye and Jamaica ginger.

Attorney General Peoples has asked M. P. DeBruhl to continue in the office for some time to come, and he has consented. Mr. DeBruhl was assistant to Attorney General Lyon and made a capable officer.

It is solely because I know the danger, having passed through the crisis once, that I make bold to write this way."

VESSEL WENT TO BOTTOM

THIRTY-THREE PEOPLE LOST ON A HOODOO SHIP.

Burned to the Water in August, Wrecked on the Rocks in March, Her Record Full of Disaster.

Leaving marine records strewn with tales of death and disaster, connected with her career, the Rosecrans, once a United States Army transport, was lost on Peacock Spit, just beyond the bar at Astoria, Oregon, Tuesday, in a furious gale that drove her on the rocks.

Thirty-three of her crew of thirty-six perished when the ship went under, it is believed. Three others clung to a topmast and their death seemed certain. The Rosecrans cleared from Southern California points with a crude oil cargo for Portland, Ore. She encountered a sixty-mile gale as she stood in toward the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River. It is thought her officers lost their bearings and the tanker was hurled on the rocks to pound herself to pieces. Attempts at rescue were futile. Her hull had sunk from eight. Three men of her crew of thirty-six clung to the topmast, which projected above the water. All others, it is believed, have perished. It seemed impossible that the three survivors could be saved.

The Rosecrans, owned by the Associated Oil company, has been an ill-fated vessel. While loading oil at Gaviota on August 27, 1912, she caught fire and was burned to the water's edge. In March of the same year she was driven on the rocks at Gaviota and two of her crew were lost.

Built at Glasgow in 1883, the Rosecrans was 335 feet long and registered 2,976 tons gross. She formerly was an army transport. At the offices of the Associated Oil company it was said the vessel carried a crew of thirty-six men and was valued at about \$200,000.

THE COTTON CORNER CASE.

It Must Go to Trial on the Facts Before a Jury.

By upholding certain disputed counts against James A. Patten and others charged with violation of the Sherman law in running a so-called cotton corner, the supreme court Monday sent the case against the men to trial in the lower courts.

Patten, Eugene G. Scales, Frank B. Hayne and William Brown were indicted in New York on charges of conspiring on January 1, 1910, to corner cotton by extensive buying on the New York exchange as a result of which prices had been changed unduly to bring arbitrary and excessive prices.

The conspiracy was described as calculated to yield ten million in profits. The supreme court Monday acted on the government appeal from the decision of the federal circuit court of New York which held insufficient four counts of the indictment.

The Patten case now goes back to the federal court in New York for trial and other proceedings. The decision Monday settles the important question that the corner of any commodity is a restraint of interstate commerce and may be a violation of the Sherman law.

LEAPS TO HIS DEATH.

Congressman Jumps From Ships and Perishes at Sea.

Representative W. W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., who suddenly went insane at Colon, Panama, at the time of President Taft's recent visit to the isthmus, jumped overboard Thursday night from a ship on which he had been taken at Colon. His body has not been recovered.

Representative Wedemeyer went to the isthmus of Panama with a congressional party at the same time the president visited there. On the voyage from New York he collapsed and was taken first to a sanitarium in Panama and later was put in confinement in a hospital where he became violent and raved about his defeat at the last election.

He developed a suicidal tendency and was closely watched. Wedemeyer's close friends say that a few days before leaving for the isthmus he fell and struck his head on an icy sidewalk. It was not regarded as serious and did not deter him from going with the congressional party.

The plan adopted in England a short while ago to settle a threatened strike over there was an admirable one. The matter in dispute was referred to a committee consisting of two representatives of the men, two of the employers and a neutral chairman. It is another proof of the great advance that democracy in Great Britain is making, and it must inevitably encourage and help the democracy in all other European countries.

Gone Back to His Post.

Senator and Mrs. Tillman have returned to Washington and the Senator's office presented a scene of great activity Monday. The Senator says that he has not yet made up his mind which of the big Senate committees at his disposal he will choose for his chairmanship in the next Congress. The impression is going, however, that it will be appropriations, the biggest of them all.

Taught Boys of Drug Habit.

Harry Pratt, of Chicago, known to the police as the "walking drug store," who was charged with distributing free small packages of cocaine to youths in pool and billiard halls in order to create victims of the drug habit and then profit by their patronage, was fined \$200 by Judge Patterson. When arrested Pratt had a dozen large boxes of the drug in his room.

OPEN PRISON DOORS

PRISON REFORM EXPECTS CRITICISE BLEASE

SAYS HE ABUSES POWER

The Governor is Severely Censured For Turning Loose on the Public Several Hundred of Convicted Criminals, Many of Whom Are Murderers and Assassins.

DeWitt L. Payne, in Grit, says the action of Blease in freeing 79 convicts, closely following that of Gov. Donaghey, of Arkansas, who recently granted 316 state and 44 county convicts their liberty, almost emptying the state penitentiary, has brought down upon their heads considerable censure. The governors of a number of other states also made free use of the pardoning power during the holiday season, and the result has been a country-wide criticism of the system that allows one man to undo the work of 12 men who sat as a jury in each case and decided the individual to be guilty of an infraction of the laws and a fit subject for punishment.

The action of Gov. Donaghey of Arkansas, in freeing 360 convicts at one time, was aimed by that official as a blow at the prison contract labor system of the state, and, while it was freely criticized by those who believed that law-breakers should receive adequate punishment, it was admitted that conditions in Arkansas gave him a valid excuse. But the action of Gov. Blease, who had no excuse of this kind, has been freely criticized in general, while in specific instances the governor has been accused of downright unfairness.

Among the 79 criminals pardoned by Gov. Blease were 17 who were serving life terms for murder, five who were serving life terms for burglary, two who were serving life terms for assault with a deadly weapon, and one serving a life term for arson. Several of the men freed have notorious criminal records in several parts of the United States, and it was the turning of these men, with the infamy that they should leave South Carolina and never return, that has aroused the greatest criticism of the South Carolina executive. In addition to the "life terms" pardoned, 28 of those set free had been convicted and sentenced for manslaughter. The balance were serving time for crimes ranging from grand larceny, assault and battery with intent to kill and highway robbery to bigamy and violating the liquor laws.

Forty-five of the men freed by Gov. Blease, or over 55 per cent of the total, had been convicted and sentenced for killing others, and several of the crimes have been among the most notorious in the state. While the general criticism of the state executive's action is against the wholesale pardoning of criminals, many residents of South Carolina are indignant over the freeing of so many slayers.

The enemies of the governor declare that he has established a color line in crime and vice, the pardon granted to Pope Hardin on Oct. 7 last. Hardin, who lives in Saluda, was sentenced in March, 1911, to five years in the penitentiary for abusing a young schoolteacher. But he was paroled two months ago after serving but a fraction of his term.

In the two years he has been governor of South Carolina, Blease has pardoned 509 criminals. This includes 230, or almost half the total, who had been sentenced for either murder or manslaughter, a killing in either case. He has also freed 50 charged with assault. In the nine years of the three immediate predecessors of Gov. Blease, only 145 pardons were issued, an average of 16 a year. Gov. Blease's average is over 250.

WORST STORM IN YEARS.

Great Damage Done by Storm or Thursday Night.

A New York dispatch says belated returns of the damage done by the storm revealed that a clean sweep of the wires had been made from Jacksonville to Maine and that the storm was the most severe of the recent years.

Thousands of men are at work repairing the damage. High winds prevailed Saturday along the northern Atlantic seaboard, but the wire trouble, it was reported, was slightly compared to that of Friday. The most serious instance Saturday was the break near Philadelphia or more than 60 through wires between New York and Washington. Daybreak Friday found the coast from Florida to Maine dotted with camps of linemen, many of whom had worked all night in the darkness.

Took His Own Life.

Because he wanted to move back to town and his wife wouldn't let him, is the reason given for the suicide of Edward McLendon, a prominent nurseryman of Concord, Ga., who shot and killed himself at his palatial country home near Jolly, Saturday. There is no other reason for his self destruction given.

Crazed Men Battle With Axes.

Crazed by drinking wood alcohol, a camp of lumber jacks in the vicinity of Brainerd, Minn., participated in a bloody massacre. Armed with axes the crew attacked each other. When the carnage was over, the camp was transformed into a shambles and 14 men lay dead or wounded.

Breaks in the Mail.

At Hopkinsville, Ky., a jug of molasses shipped by parcels post, was found broken in an incoming pouch. The letters and registered mail in the pouch were "sweetened" and even after a cleaning process had been tried showed traces of the experience.

The Albany Herald is sure that "that verdict at Indianapolis, which convicted the gang that resorted to dynamiting, was a great triumph for the law."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

[From a series of elaborate chemical tests.] Comparative digestibility of food made with different baking powders. An equal quantity of bread (biscuit) was made with each of two kinds of baking powder—cream of tartar and alum—and submitted separately to the action of the digestive fluid, each for the same length of time. The percentage of the food digested is shown as follows: Bread made with Royal Cream of Tartar Powder: 99 Per Cent. Digested. Bread made with alum powder: 67 Per Cent. Digested. Royal Baking Powder raised food is shown to be of greatly superior digestibility and healthfulness.

LYON GOES FOR EVANS

BRINGS A NUMBER OF CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Several Criminal Acts of Barney B. Evans Named by the Attorney-General in the Proceeding.

Attorney-General Lyon Monday began disbarment proceedings in the State Supreme Court against Barney B. Evans, an attorney of Columbia who was an opponent of Lyon in the recent primary. The petition alleges that Evans as an attorney in Saluda collected monies for certain clients which he failed to turn over to them.

Geo. R. Rembert of Columbia is named among the witnesses to this charge. It further alleges that Evans collected certain money for the Murray drug company of Columbia which he failed to turn over to the firm. A part of the petition refers to the charge made by Evans during the campaign last summer that B. F. Samples, Sheriff of Saluda county, stole a certain receipt from Evans, office in Saluda and it also contains a statement signed by citizens of Saluda denouncing Evans and denying his charge.

The petition of disbarment further charges that Evans at the campaign meeting in Spartanburg last summer made the statement that the Aetna and Hartford Fire Insurance companies did their duty, B. W. Crouch and E. W. Able, Attorneys of Saluda would be behind prison bars, that one of these persons was caught as an incendiary and that he destroyed all the lawyer's libraries in Saluda. Evans further referred to these men, it is alleged, as blind tigers, thieves and incendiaries.

The complaint further alleges that Evans is of bad reputation. It also charges him with forging certain names to notes which he had discounted at a Columbia Bank, and that he collected funds for a Baltimore trust company which he failed to turn over to it. Lyon closes his complaint with the statement of his opposition to Evans as a candidate has prevented his bringing the case sooner.

Want to Rearrange Them.

According to a dispatch from Washington to the Atlanta Journal, which was published in these columns on Tuesday morning, the patronage committee of the Senate, of which Senator Hoke Smith is chairman, has decided on the plan of terminating all Federal office terms on July 1, 1913. If the Republican Senators will agree to this, the Democratic Senators will immediately confirm the Taft appointments now held up. These number 13,000 and all of them have been made since Mr. Taft's defeat in November. Of course if they are confirmed now they would go out of office in July, together with all other Federal office-holders in the country.

Originally, the term of most Federal offices ran contemporaneously with the terms of the heads of the departments under which they served. Postmasters, for the most part, were appointed for terms of four years, to serve contemporaneously with the postmaster general; district attorneys and marshals were appointed for the same term of years, running contemporaneously with the attorney general on whose recommendation they were appointed, and for whose removal he was held responsible. The same was true of the collectors and other pre-departmental appointments in the treasury department. Resignations from time to time, the creation of an additional collectorship, etc., have resulted in bringing about a confused and more or less chaotic condition relative to the expiration of terms of office.

The plan of the patronage committee will restore former conditions, harmonize a general scheme and bring the office